

"It was reported that leading members of German commercial and shipping circles have collected \$50,000 for relatives of Swedish seamen who have been lost through disasters in the Gulf of Finland due to German mines."

EVERY CASE IS CURABLE

Sex Virus Forever Destroyed
EVERY CASE IS CURABLE

...ed by to Rheumatism:
 ...ur aching joints, your stiff, sore
 ...s, those sleepless nights and
 ...rting pains, your misery, forever
 ...ay is gone.
 ...ffer, cheer up, and read the
 ...ing below.

...man met me a month ago, and
 ...don't stay crippled, quit coming
 ...king, limber up! My answer was,
 ...Rheumatism is cured! He
 ...nd me over to a pitying sort of
 ...old me to go to the nearest
 ...surgeon.

The combination had cured
 ...was convinced of his misery
 ...followed the instructions to rub
 ...on Nerviline three times every
 ...rubbed it right into my aching
 ...s. The pain quickly lessened,
 ...I became more limber and ac-
 ...to draw the virus of the disease

[illegible]

After the lapse of 150 years, was produced merely by the men used together in an ill-ventilated room. No fires, racks nor axes were needed. All that was required was room and time to let from each the aroma of air and ice to which he was accustomed, and then in the company of his fellows, and the thing was accomplished.—From "A Farmer's Note-Book."

Matter of Precedence
"Your name," asked the teacher, "declaring a new pupil."
"Arthur."
"And what is your first name?"
"Brown."
"Oh, haven't you got them wrong? Think Arthur must be your first name and Brown your family name, that's right."
But the small pupil was not perturbed. "A" or "two later he answered.

Teacher, mother says Brown is my
teacher. She says I got that name
because I was born and she didn't
know. Arthur told three months later!"
—Everybody's Magazine.

The Pills That Bring Relief—
When one has that paroxysm of
itch that is oppressed by feelings of
uneasiness, pain in the stomach, he
suffers from dyspepsia. These pills
assist if he is not dealt with. Dr. Par-
me's Vegetable Pills are the very
best remedy that can be taken to
bring relief. These pills are specially
adapted to deal with dyspepsia.
The doctor who has prescribed this
remedy can be vouched for by legions
of users.

Verbal Vagaries
"Circumstances alter not only names,
but words as well."
—Plains yourself.

When a captain of a vessel
ships a cook he hires him, but when
housewife hires her cook she fires
him.

"If you buy an automobile be sure
-at the best make."
"But how am I to know which is
the best?"
"Oh, any of the advertisements
will tell you which that is."

"Did the man who attacked you hit
you between remarks?"
"No, he didn't. He hit me between
my eyes."

**The World's
Confidence in**

any article intended to relieve the sufferings of humanity is not lightly won. There must be continued proof of value. But for three generations, and throughout the world, enduring and growing fame and favor have been accorded

**BEECHAM'S
PILLS**

because they have proved to be the best corrective and preventive of disordered conditions of stomach, liver, kid-

Continues To Increase

The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

Horden's pledge to the contrary notwithstanding, signs continue to multiply that the Conservative government is preparing to bring on general elections at an early date.

It is wild and woolly stuff that has been sent out lately under the guise of war despatches. The tales of the charge of the Princess Patricia at Dead Man's Valley and of the Germans killing 5,000 and capturing 5,000 Frenchmen at Soissons, are enough to disturb the rest of old Munchausen himself.

A number of Tory newspapers appear very much wrought up because, they say, that some time ago the Liberals wanted an election, but now they want no election. But when the Liberals asked for an election it was to have the public declare upon the straight issue of the navy or the tariff measures of the government. But now everything is placed aside while Britain fights the common enemy in a struggle for the very existence of the British empire. While that lasts, the Liberals believe there should be no political disturbance of any kind. The Conservatives, who declined an election in previous years, now want to take advantage of the condition of affairs to spring on an election. The Liberals were right in demanding an election before, and they are right in objecting to an election now.

THE GREATEST EVENT IN CANADA'S HISTORY

When the great Armada of thirty-one big ships, carrying thirty-two thousand of Canada's sons, and escorted by nineteen great British battleships, weighed anchor and sailed down the St. Lawrence, carrying out men to aid in fighting the Empire's battles, few people realized all it meant to Canada. It has been the talk of the whole world. Statesmen and newspapers the world over commented on it and cried "Bravo, Canada." The Illustrated London News said the arrival was "an event unparalleled since William the Conqueror." It was truly a magnificent spectacle to see this great fleet, setting sail, a sight never before seen on Canadian shores. News of the departure was censored and kept so secret that few indeed were on the coast to see the big ships weigh anchor on the Gaspé coast. This spectacle would have been lost to the people of Canada had not The Family Herald and Star of Montreal had their staff of photographers there to reproduce it. Their photos of the great flotilla are the best piece of photographic work in the history of the art. They secured a panoramic view showing miles and miles of the great troopships and battleships as they swung into line on the way to the Atlantic. In this picture the Family Herald and Weekly Star certainly possess a treasure. It will be the greatest Canadian souvenir of the war. It is 134 inches deep by 46 inches in length. It is reserved exclusively for Family Herald and Star subscribers, and all who become subscribers for 1915. The picture will be sent free to anyone sending one dollar for a year's subscription to that great paper. The demand is already enormous, and every home in Canada will want it. It will be Canada's great memento, and years hence, when neighbors are gathered discussing the great war, this picture will point the story. It will have a priceless value. It is truly magnificent and full of patriotic inspiration. Those desiring a copy should order The Family Herald and Weekly Star at once.

EMANCIPATION OF RACE.

New York, Jan. 10.—The concerted world-wide movement for the emancipation of the Jews, which at present is gathering great momentum in several European countries, was given a boost in this country yesterday afternoon when at a meeting of the Jewish Emancipation Committee in the Broadway Central Hotel, a committee on organization was appointed and the first tangible step in this history-making epoch taken.

Through this step it is probable that for the first time in history the Jews will present to a tribunal of world powers their claims for political equality as representatives of a racial unit. Just how this will be brought about has not been decided, but from present indications it is believed the overtures for recognition will be made through representatives of the United States government at the peace conference at the close of the war in Europe.

Meanwhile public sentiment is to be swayed in favor of the movement by an organized publicity campaign and the aid of the leaders of the committee in the country will be asked.

The advantage the Jews hope to gain after the close of the war was expressed yesterday at the meeting by Dr. Joseph Krinsky, secretary of the committee. He said:

"It is felt that the present war is demonstrating more than anything else in history the justice of the Jews' demand for the same civic privileges and human rights accorded his Christian neighbors. The time has arrived for the initial steps to be taken in the movement that will voice frankly and fearlessly the hopes and aspirations of Israel for political salvation, for equal rights without the degrading stipulations of religious and racial apostasy. Our aim is that the Jews shall be adequately represented at the next Congress of Nations and our plea there will be equal rights throughout the world and the privilege of re-establishing our national life and culture in the ancient home of our race, Palestine."

Rabbi Joel Blau proposed approaching the government with the idea of having congress sanction the plan of the committee that the American representatives of the world conference be delegated with the interests of the Jews and to present their claims for recognition. The proposal was unanimously favored. The organization committee was appointed by Justice Jacob S. Strahl, temporary chairman, and consists of Leo Lerner, chairman; Dr. Joseph Krinsky, Dr. Jovi Blau, Max W. Hollander, Dr. M. Maimon, Nissim Behar and Dr. I. A. Hourwich.

The world movement affects the 13,062,946 Jews throughout the world. Of this number 1,903,000 are in the United States, about 1,400,000 having their homes in this city.

WAR VERSUS MASSACRE.

Edward Vedder, a young adventurer, the son of the parents of German birth, who live in Spokane, was a member of the crew of the German cruiser Goebenau, recently sunk in the engagement off the Falkland Islands. In a letter to his parents, published by The Spokane-Review of Spokane—which was probably the last he ever wrote—Young Vedder tells of the cold-blooded abandonment of the British who survived the foundering of their ships off Corneil. This voice from the grave cannot be regarded as partial to the British cause. Young Vedder was Britain's active enemy, but he distinguished between war and massacre. The Toronto Globe, commenting on the letter, quotes what he said of the infamous conduct of the Germans:

"We were cruising off the coast of Chile when we sighted the four British ships. You know you can see a ship a long time before it comes close enough to hit, so we had plenty of time to clear our guns. Of course we had our machine guns, and that was larger than they had, so we shot two of them to pieces before they could get within range of our ships. After we had sunk two of them, the other two started to withdraw. We ran after them and shot one more to pieces, but the other one was too fast for us, so it got away. When we charged the two ships we had to run right

through the place where we had sunk the other two. Those were many Englishmen swimming around and hanging on to anything they could. I know we ran over some of them, and the rest were left to drown. You know I do not believe I will ever get used to seeing men get killed or to be shot while they are down and out. While they fight I will fight as good as any of them, but when they are in the water I do not like to see them killed."

There has not been a naval action of any importance since the war began, in which German sailors have not been rescued by the British after the German ships had been sunk. The son of Von Tripitz, the head of the German fleet, was fished out of the water during the battle off Heligoland, and his father was promptly notified that he had been saved. Even some of the brutal officers and crew of the Goebenau, who steamed over drowning men, were saved when their ship went down off the Falklands. Such incidents prove that while the German navy may be inefficient and brave, they have still to learn that courage is not incompatible with humanity and the succor of a fallen foe.

GERMANS USING SHIELDS IN BATTLE.

Petrograd, Jan. 15.—The official statement issued from the general staff of the commander in chief follows:

"Cannon and rifle fire prevailed on the night of January 12, all along our front. Engagements of more importance took place in some districts on the road followed by our vanguard columns advancing in the region to the east of Rostov, East Prussia."

"Our troops, having repulsed the enemy's cavalry, supported by infantry, occupied several villages, one of which, strongly fortified, could only be cleared of the Germans by a bayonet attack."

"To the southwest of Mlawe we advanced in the direction of Radzanowa. On the front comprising Koszow, Biskupe, Zakrzew, and Sucha, the Germans, after having prepared the ground by an intense artillery fire, made an offensive movement against the southern section of this front. We, however, repulsed them easily."

"In the region of Hornow, Gaimine, Wola, and Sdzikowska the enemy made many unsuccessful attacks. The Germans, in their advance against Gaimine, tried to take cover under shields. In the region to the south of the Moghly Farm the enemy delivered a series of attacks, all of which were easily repulsed."

SUB-DIVISION OPERATORS ARRESTED.

Toronto, Jan. 15.—Gordon McCutcheon, Lansdale Road, president of McCutcheon Bros., Ltd., one of the largest real estate firms operating in the Dominion, whose head offices are in this city, was last night, on instructions from Hon. J. B. Lucas, attorney-general of the province, arrested on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the public. The arrest at Calgary of his three brothers, Joseph N., David and Charles L., and Marshall Cooke, was also requested, and the police were notified that they were in custody. Gordon McCutcheon was liberated on \$10,000 bail, furnished by his wife. The specific complaint on which Gordon McCutcheon was arrested was laid by a Dr. Weaver, of England. The Toronto offices of the firm were raided last night and practically all the books of the company impounded by the police.

The transactions which form the basis of the proceedings against the McCutcheon Brothers are said to be very widespread, as the firm had a number of branch offices in Western Canada, and have at times operated across the boundary in the United States.

McCutcheon Brothers exploited many sub-divisions in Western Canada. Their investors were numbered in the hundreds, if not thousands, and were drawn from all ranks throughout the Dominion during the closing years of the big real estate boom. Farmers in Ontario are understood to have been one of their best classes of clients.

For weeks past the attorney-general's department has been receiving letters from people in

various parts of the province) a very large percentage of them coming from the small centres and rural districts, all complaining that they had been induced to purchase real estate under misrepresentations.

Through various sources the department secured enough evidence to convince them that McCutcheon Brothers Ltd. were behind two score or more syndicates in western land that had been the scene of unloading large areas of comparatively valueless property upon purchasers. Many of the complaints that have been received regarding the company's dealings came not only from points outside of the province, but from points outside the Dominion.

Mr. Bayley, solicitor for the department, said that the alleged frauds charged to the McCutcheon Brothers will amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars. Calgary, Jan. 15.—David S., Clarence M. and Joseph H. McCutcheon, comprising the well-known real estate firm of McCutcheon Brothers of this city, and Marshall A. Cooke, their agent, were arrested here tonight on requisition of the Toronto police charged with conspiracy to defraud. They are locked up with out bail.

ESTIMATE OF THE LOSS SUSTAINED BY BELGIANS.

The Hague, Jan. 15.—The estimated material damage in Belgium is placed at one billion dollars by Professor Maston, in an article in the English Rundschau, which has reached this city. He distributes the losses as follows:

Belgium, \$41,400,000; Louvain, \$21,700,000; Namur, \$21,000,000; agricultural losses, \$303,000; Antwerp, \$101,200,000; damage to railways and state property, \$240,000,000; loss to trade, \$200,000,000.

The loss to the people of Belgium is not ended, however. The regulations continue, food, liquors and tobacco are seized by the Germans whenever they want them. Small taxes are imposed on many of the ordinary activities of life. Exercise on a bicycle cannot be taken without paying several francs for a permit.

THE SUPREME COURT OF ALBERTA 1914-1915

Sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division, and for the trial of cases, civil and criminal, and for the hearing of motions and other civil business, will be held at the following times and places for 1914-1915. When the date set for the opening of a Court or Sitting is a holiday, such Court or Sitting shall commence on the day following such holiday.

Sittings of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division—Edmonton—Second Tuesday in September and January, and first in April.

Calgary—Second Tuesday in November, and fourth Tuesday in February, and third Tuesday in May.

For Trial of Civil Non-Jury Causes—Edmonton and Calgary—Second Monday in September and each Monday thereafter except during vacation.

For Trial of Civil Jury Causes—Edmonton and Calgary—fourth Tuesday in October and third Tuesday in April.

For Trial of All Criminal Causes—Edmonton and Calgary—First Tuesday in October, second Tuesday in January, fourth Tuesday in March and second Tuesday in June. Wetaskiwin—Fifth Tuesday in September and fourth Tuesday in February. Red Deer—Third Tuesday in

September and first Tuesday in February.

Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in November and second Tuesday in March.

Macleod—Fourth Tuesday in October and first Tuesday in March.

Lethbridge—Fourth Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in February.

For Trial of All Civil Causes—Wetaskiwin—Fourth Tuesday in November and third Tuesday in May.

Red Deer—Second Tuesday in November and third Tuesday in March.

Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in December and May.

Macleod—First Tuesday in December and fourth Tuesday in May.

Lethbridge—Third Tuesday in December and second Tuesday in May.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 4th day of July, 1914.

J. D. HUNT, Inspector of Legal Offices.

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GREAT BRITAIN'S REPLY TO U. S. NOTE

Washington, Jan. 14.—Great Britain's preliminary reply to the note from the United States government questioning an improvement in the treatment of American commerce by the British fleet has been made public here and in London by mutual agreement between the state department and the British foreign office.

The full text of the note follows:

"Your Excellency:
I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your note of the 29th of December.

"It is being carefully examined and the points raised in it are receiving consideration, as the result of which a reply shall be addressed to your excellency, dealing in detail with the issues raised and the points to which the United States government have drawn attention. This consideration and the preparation of the reply will necessarily require some time, and I therefore desire to send, without further delay, some preliminary observations which, I trust, help to clear the ground and remove some misconceptions that seem to exist.

"Let me say at once that we entirely recognize the friendly spirit referred to by your excellency and that we desire to reply in the same spirit and in the belief that, as your excellency states, frankness will best serve the continuance of cordial relations between the two countries.

"His majesty's government cordially concurred in the principle enunciated by the government of the United States, that a belligerent, in dealing with trade between neutrals, should not interfere until such interference is necessary to protect the belligerent's national safety, and then only to the extent to which this is necessary. We shall endeavor to keep our action within the limits of this principle, on the understanding that it admits our right to interfere when such interference is not with bona fide trade between neutrals, but with trade between neutrals and another neutral country, but with trade in contraband destined for the enemy's country, and we are ready, when our action may unintentionally exceed this principle to make amends.

"We think that much misconception exists as to the extent to which we have, in practice, interfered with trade. Your excellency's note seems to hold His Majesty's government responsible for the present condition of trade with neutral countries, and it is stated that, through the action of His Majesty's government, the products of the great industries of the United States have been barred from established markets in European countries, which, though neutral, are contiguous to the seat of war. Such a result is far from being the intention of His Majesty's government, and they would exceedingly regret that it should be due to their actions. I have been unable to obtain complete or conclusive figures showing what the state of trade with these neutral countries has been since the outbreak of the war, but they are as follows, compared with the month of November, 1913:

"From New York for November, 1913 and November, 1914, respectively:
1913. 1914.
Denmark. \$550,000 \$7,010,000
Sweden. 377,000 2,358,000
Norway. 470,000 2,318,000
Italy. 2,971,000 4,781,000
Holland. 4,380,000 3,960,000

"It is true that there may have been a falling in cotton exports at to which New York figures would be no guide, but His Majesty's government have been most careful not to interfere with cotton and its place on the free list has been scrupulously maintained.

"We do not wish to lay too much stress upon incomplete statistics the figures above are not put forward as conclusive, and we are prepared to examine any further evidence with regard to the state of trade with these neutral countries, which may point to a different conclusion or show that it is the action of His Majesty's government in particular and not the existence of a state of war

and consequent limitation of purchasing power and shrinkage of trade which is responsible for adverse effects upon trade with the neutral countries.

"That the existence of a state of war on such a scale has had a very adverse effect upon certain industries, such as the cotton trade, is obvious, but it is estimated that this is due to the general cause of diminished purchasing power of such countries as France, Germany and the United Kingdom, rather than to interference with trade with neutral countries. In the matter of cotton it may be recalled that the British government gave special assistance through the Liverpool cotton exchange to the renewal of transactions in the cotton trade of not only the United Kingdom but of many neutral countries.

"Your excellency's note refers in the United States to the return of copper. The figures taken from official returns for the export of copper from the United States for Italy for the months during which the war has been in progress up to the end of the first week of December are as follows:

"1913. 1914.
\$30,285,000. Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland are not shown separately for the whole period in the United States returns, but are included in the heading 'Other European' (that is Europe other than the United Kingdom, Russia, Belgium, France, Austria, Germany, Holland and Italy). The amounts are as follows:

"1913. \$7,271,000. 1914. \$36,347,000.
"With such figures the presumption is very strong that the bulk of copper consigned to these countries has recently been intended for their own use, but for that of the belligerent who cannot import it direct. It is therefore an imperative necessity for the safety of this country, while it is at war, that His Majesty's government should do all in their power to stop such part of this import of copper as is not genuinely destined for neutral countries.

"Your excellency does not quote any particular shipment of copper to Sweden which has been detained. There are, however, four consignments to Sweden at the present time of copper and aluminum, which have been exclusively consigned to Sweden, are, according to positive evidence in the possession of His Majesty's government, definitely destined for Germany.

"I cannot believe that with such figures before them and such cases as those just mentioned, the government of the United States would question the propriety of the action of His Majesty's government in examining suspected cargoes to a prize court, and we are convinced that it cannot be in accord with the wishes of the government or of the people of the United States to attain the international code in favor of private interests so as to prevent Great Britain from taking such legitimate means for this purpose as are in her power.

"With regard to the seizure of foodstuffs, your excellency refers. His Majesty's government are prepared to admit that foodstuffs should not be detained and put into a prize court without presumption that they are intended for the armed forces of the enemy or the enemy's government. We believe this rule has been adhered to in practice hitherto, but if the United States government have instances to the contrary, we are prepared to examine them and it is our present intention to adhere to the rule though we cannot give an unlimited and unconditional undertaking in view of the departure by those against whom we are fighting from hitherto accepted rules of civilization and humanity and the uncertainty as to the extent to which such rules may be violated by them in future.

"From August 4 last to January 3, the number of steamships proceeding from the United States for Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Italy has been 773. Of these there are 46 which have had consignments of cargoes placed in the prize court, while of the ships themselves only eight have been placed in the prize court, and one of these has since been released. It is, however, essential under modern conditions that, where there is real ground for suspecting the presence of contraband, the vessels should be brought into port for examination. In no other way can the right of search be exercised, and for this practice would

have to be completely abandoned. Information was received by us that special instructions had been given to ship rubbers from the United States under another designation to escape notice, and such cases have occurred in several instances. Only by search in a port can such cases be suspected, discovered and proved. The necessity for examination in a port may also be illustrated by a hypothetical instance, connected with cotton, which has not yet occurred. Cotton is not specifically mentioned in your excellency's note, but I have seen public statements made in the United States that the attitude of His Majesty's government with regard to cotton has been ambiguous, and thereby responsible for depression in the cotton trade. There has never been any foundation for this allegation. His Majesty's government have never put cotton on the list of contraband; they have throughout the war kept it on the free list, and on every occasion, when questioned on the point, they have stated their intention of adhering to this practice. But information has reached us that, precisely because we have declared our intention of not interfering with cotton, ships carrying cotton will be specially selected to carry contraband contraband, and we have been warned that copper will be concealed in bales of cotton. Whatever suspicions we have entertained, we have not so far made these a ground for detaining any ship carrying cotton; but should we have information giving us real reason to believe, in the case of a particular ship, that the bales of cotton concealed copper or other contraband, the only way to prove our case would be to examine and weigh the bales, a process that could be carried out only by bringing the vessel into a port. In such a case, or if examination of the cargo of a ship carrying cotton, the action of His Majesty's government, the case shall be brought before a prize court and dealt with in the ordinary way.

"That the decisions of British prize courts have not been unfavorable to neutrals is evidenced by the decision in the Miramichi case. This case, which was decided against the crown, laid down that the American copper was to be paid compensation, but that the cargo, if it was found to be copper, was to be forfeited. The risk of loss after the cargo had been shipped did not apply to him at all.

"It has further been represented to His Majesty's government, though this subject is not dealt with in your excellency's note, that our cargoes on the export of our cargoes, more especially rubber, have interfered with commercial interests in the United States. It is, of course, difficult for His Majesty's government to permit the export of rubber from British dominions to the United States at a time when rubber is essential to belligerent countries for carrying on the war, and when a new trade in exporting rubber from the United States in suspiciously large quantities to neutral countries has actually sprung up.

"It is impossible to permit the export of rubber from Great Britain unless the right of His Majesty's government were admitted to submit to a prize court cargoes or rubber exported from the United States which they believed to be destined for an enemy country, and reasonable latitude of action for this purpose was conceded. But His Majesty's government have now solemnly vowed to an agreement with the rubber exporters in Great Britain which will permit of licenses being given under proper guarantees for the export of rubber to the United States.

"We are convinced with the growing danger that neutral countries contiguous to the enemy will become, on a scale hitherto unprecedented, a base of supplies for the armed soldiers of our enemies and for materials for manufacturing armaments. The trade figures of imports show how strong this tendency is, but we have no complaint to make of the attitude of the governments of those countries which, so far as we are aware, have not departed from proper rules of neutrality. We endeavor in the interest of our own national safety to prevent this danger by intercepting goods which are destined for the enemy without interfering with those which are bona fide neutral.

"Since the outbreak of the war the government of the United States have changed their trade practices and prohibited

the publication of manifests until 30 days after the departure of vessels from the United States ports. We had no locus standi for complaining of the change if it did not complain. But the effect of it must be to increase the difficulty of ascertaining the presence of contraband and to render necessary, in the interests of our national safety, the examination and detention of more ships than would have been the case if the former practice had continued.

"Feeling a more detailed reply, I would conclude by saying that His Majesty's government do not desire to contest the general principles of law on which it understands the note of the United States to be the basis, and desire to restrict its action solely to interference with contraband destined for the enemy. His Majesty's government is prepared, whenever a cargo coming from the United States is detained, to explain the case on which such detention has taken place, and would gladly enter into any arrangement by which mistakes can be avoided and reparation secured promptly when injury to the neutral owners of a ship or cargo has been improperly caused for it is most desirous, in the interests of the United States and other neutral countries that British action should not interfere with the normal importation and use by the neutral countries of goods from the United States.

"I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, your excellency's most obedient and humble servant.
(Sgd.) "E. GREY."

GERMANY WAGES WAR BY
PROCLAMATION IN POLAND.

ALLIES GOT GOLD BARS.

Petrograd, Jan. 15.—A remarkable feature of the situation in Poland is an increasing practice of the Germans to wage war by proclamation. When the Russians took a barbed wire position near Hawka, the other day, above them a great stretch of canvas spread on the wire painted like a poster, with proposals to Russian soldiers to become friends. In large letters was the declaration that it was useless to resist further against the Germans, who were treating Russian prisoners with brotherly kindness and giving them work to enable them to earn much money. The proclamation offered Russian soldiers seven roubles for each rifle and told them that when they came to the next German position to hold up their hands and they would be received as friends.

Similar curious attempts to abate the fighting temper of the Russian soldiers were made at several points of the infantry positions on the Russian Christmas Day. Several Germans would come unarmed with boxes of cigars and parchments to the Russian trenches. The parchments, when opened were found to contain brotherly effusions to the effect that the war was due to a terrible misunderstanding and that the Germans would fight to the death with the Russians, but the Poles and Russians were friends and would receive cigars and better things if they came over to the German side.

Among captured German officers are frequently found proclamations for scattering in the Russian positions or for leaving in their own trenches asking the Russian soldiers to cease war.

PERSIAN TELLS OF FIGHTING AGAINST TURKS.

Petrograd, Jan. 15.—The correspondent of Bourse Gazette at Tiflis sends a statement made to him by Schehade Ed. Decobush, the former governor of the province of Azerbaijan, Persia, who has arrived in Tiflis. He is one of four survivors of a guard of 400 horsemen who defended the bridge at the entrance of Mandoob, "the gateway of Persia."

He fought the Turks for ten hours, enabling the refugees to escape to Mangish. Fifty miles south of Tabriz. All Christians who remained in Mandoob, he stated, were massacred.

"When I heard the Turks were advancing," he said, "I wrote 1,500 troops in one of the Mandoob forts and 1,200 in another. I myself with 400 relatives and friends fought a hopeless battle at the bridge until all but four of us were killed. I then fled on horseback

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Watch this space for further reasons.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe

from Tabriz, to Julla.

"All the members of the consulates and banks escaped from Tabriz."

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Offices Denike Block, Barnett Ave.

**Magnet Lodge No. 12
I. O. O. F.**

Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome.—R. S. Cameron, N. G.; Geo. Baker, R. S.

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Auctioneer
LACOMBE, ALBERTA
Farm Sales, Stock Sales, Merchandise and Bankrupt Sales called.—Terms right. I solicit your business. Call Phone 120

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COME IN TO-DAY

"Do not put it off till to-morrow, for to-morrow, to-day will be yesterday, and to-morrow will be to-day."

If your eyes require the aid of glasses, if you are suffering from any of the many forms of eye-defect, nothing will be gained by waiting. Your eyes will not get better without help.

Let us fit you with the glasses that your eyes require in frames or mountings that will even improve your appearance.

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Items of Interest Locally

Mrs. P. Talbot will receive on Tuesday, the 26th of January, instead of the third Thursday, and not again this season.

The annual meeting of St. Andrew's congregation will be held in the church on Tuesday evening, January 26th, at 8 o'clock.

A couple of rinks of Red Deer curlers came up to Lacombe on Saturday evening and played a couple of games with the locals. The Red Deer men were fortunate in coming out victors.

Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Miller entertained friends at cards on Wednesday evening. Vocal and instrumental music added much to the enjoyment of the occasion.

A. T. Inskip, one of our old-timers, who for the past few years has made his home in England, arrived in Lacombe on Saturday evening, and will visit here for a few weeks looking after his interests. Mr. Inskip reports business as usual in old England, despite the war.

Next Monday evening, the 26th inst., Mrs. S. D. Killam, M.A., Ph.D., will lecture on "Comets, Meteors and Polar Light" at the Methodist church. This is one of the lectures of the University Extension Course, which places

within easy reach of all in this town the opportunity to secure useful and interesting information presented in a most pleasing form.

Mrs. J. Morter, living seven miles east of Lacombe, presented the lucky number for the pony at the City Pharmacy last week and took it out to her home on Thursday last, and as the pony is gentle for ladies, she says she is especially well pleased. The City Pharmacy's drawing for the pony was conducted by Messrs. J. W. Fortime, Robt. Scott and Robt. Inglis, and was successful every way.

On Friday evening, the 22nd, Red Deer and Lacombe played a fast, clean game of hockey in Lacombe rink. A special team was chartered by the Red Deer fans and about three hundred of them came along with the team to give encouragement. The game was won by Lacombe on a score of 8 to 5. This puts Lacombe 6 goals in the lead with one game yet to play in the series for this division. The 6 goals lead makes it practically certain that Lacombe will qualify for the final.

A good audience turned out to hear Clinton N. Howard's temperance lecture on Wednesday evening. In introducing Mr. Howard, Chairman Nicholson stated that chief object of the League is to oust him for a series of lectures in the province was to arouse enthusiasm for the prohibition cause in the fight to banish the bar that is now in progress. The speaker proved himself admirably adapted to the end sought. His lecture was largely humorous but pointed

anecdote interspersed with scathing denunciation of the legalized liquor traffic and the methods of those engaged therein to perpetuate it. He mentioned the great strides that have been made recently in the prohibition cause, and expressed the utmost confidence in the early realization of world-wide prohibition. A collection was taken at the close of the lecture, which resulted in an addition of \$105 to the funds of the organization, \$50 being in cash and the balance in pledges. Including this \$105 there has been subscribed in Lacombe constituency since January 1st a total of about \$400.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO HORSE BREEDING.

The progress that has been attained in the past in Canadian horse breeding has been due largely to individual effort. To the few who have done so much for the advancement of the industry every credit is due. Through the lack, however, of concerted action and co-operative measures on a large scale amongst the breeders, the business has not progressed as rapidly as could be desired.

The want of proper organization, except in the more favored districts, has prevented the farmers generally from securing and retaining the services of good breeding sires. In a majority of sections, breeders wishing to grade up their horses are forced to use whatever stallions may, by chance, stand for service in their district. Many of these are faulty in conformation and lack in quality, while others, though of

better type, remain, either through insufficient patronage or because of failure to leave colts, but a single season in each district. The fact also that there has been no systematic adherence to the use of one breed suggests another reason for the lack of progress in the breeding of high-class animals.

It must be recognized, further, that the owner of a valuable horse, after paying for maintenance, insurance, interest on investment and the expense entailed in the collection of his fees, has frequently little left from his outlay, particularly in districts where he has to compete with grade and scrub stallions standing for service at a very low fee. As a result, really high class stallions can be maintained only in districts where the breeding of horses has been given serious and progressive attention.

In view of these considerations, the minister of agriculture proposes to enter upon a policy which may serve to place the horse breeding industry in Canada in a position comparable to that which it has attained in Great Britain and other European countries. It is believed that by encouraging the organization of breeders' clubs and by making such clubs to procure the services of good breeding stallions under favorable financial conditions, the assistance in this direction can best be provided. The encouragement of community breeding will, naturally, of itself be productive of useful results. The payment to community organizations of a part of the service fee will, it is expected, give a permanent stimulus to the breeding of the best stallions that may be procured; and at the same time promote the development of a comprehensive movement in the interests of this important national industry.

Stated briefly, the scheme is as follows:—The farmers of any district, wishing to work for the

betterment of horse breeding, by encouraging the use of sound, individually excellent purchased sires may form a Breeders' Club for the purpose of hiring a purchased stallion for the benefit of the members. These Breeders' Clubs by organizing under and adopting the constitution and by-laws and conforming to the various rules and regulations governing this grant may participate in the federal assistance given to such clubs. This consists in paying practically 25 per cent of the service fees on a guaranteed number of mares.

With a view to encourage the breeding of remounts, the portion paid by the live stock branch to clubs hiring suitable thoroughbred stallions shall be 40 per cent on all mares except thoroughbred mares.

For the booklet on federal assistance and all other information address the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa, Canada.

SOUTH AFRICAN VICTORY.

Pretoria, Jan. 18.—It is officially announced that the British South African troops have occupied Swakopmund. The British casualties were two killed and ten wounded. Swakopmund is an important port on Walvisch Bay in German Southwest Africa.

MARRIED.

WYGLE-WALTERS.—At Red Deer, Alta., Jan. 4th, 1915, by Rev. T. A. Wilson, D.D., Chaplain of the 35th C.A.H., E. F. Wygle, of Wainwright, to Miss Agnes Walters, of Clive.

BORN.

MAUD.—At Lacombe, on Jan. 14, to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Maud, a daughter.